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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00574-011-0027-2>

Posted at the Zurich Open Repository and Archive, University of Zurich

ZORA URL: <https://doi.org/10.5167/uzh-50967>

Journal Article

Published Version

Originally published at:

Cattaneo, A S; Dherin, B; Weinstein, A (2011). Symplectic microgeometry II: generating functions. Bulletin of the Brazilian Mathematical Society, N.S., 42(4):507-536.

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Symplectic microgeometry II: generating functions

Alberto S. Cattaneo, Benoît Dherin and Alan Weinstein

Abstract. We adapt the notion of generating functions for lagrangian submanifolds to symplectic microgeometry. We show that a symplectic micromorphism always admits a global generating function. As an application, we describe hamiltonian flows as special symplectic micromorphisms whose local generating functions are the solutions of Hamilton-Jacobi equations. We obtain a purely categorical formulation of the temporal evolution in classical mechanics.

Keywords: symplectic microfolds, Hamilton-Jacobi, canonical relations, generating functions.

Mathematical subject classification: Primary: 53D05; Secondary: 70H15.

1 Introduction

This article is a continuation of [3], in which we introduced the notion of symplectic microfolds and symplectic micromorphisms between them. Recall that a symplectic microfold is essentially the same thing as a germ $[M, A]$ of symplectic manifolds M around a lagrangian submanifold A , called the core. A symplectic micromorphism from $[M, A]$ to $[N, B]$ is a germ around the graph of a smooth map $\phi : B \rightarrow A$, the core map, of a canonical relation¹ $V \subset \overline{M} \times N$ containing the graph of ϕ and satisfying a certain transversality condition; we review the definitions in Section 2.1 below.

In contrast with their macroworld counterparts (i.e. canonical relations), symplectic micromorphisms always compose well, forming thus, with the symplectic microfolds as objects, an honest symmetric monoidal category: the microsymplectic category, which can be thought as the appropriate “microworld”

Received 03 April 2011.

¹The opposite symplectic manifold \overline{M} of a symplectic manifold (M, ω_M) is the manifold M endowed with the opposite symplectic form $-\omega_M$.

analog to the symplectic “category” of symplectic manifolds and canonical relations [12]. This makes the microsymplectic category a natural setting for questions related to the functorial behavior of quantization schemes in symplectic geometry.

By “quantization scheme”, we mean here any well-defined correspondence between a certain type of geometric structures in the symplectic realm (such as Poisson structures) and a certain type of algebraic structures in the realm of analysis (such as C^* -algebras). Two important ingredients involved in these quantization questions have been the generating functions and the Fourier integral operators associated with a given lagrangian submanifold (see [1, 7]).

In this paper, we extend the notion of generating functions to the microworld. Our first main result is that *any* symplectic micromorphism admits a *global* generating function. This is the best possible case when it comes to quantization via Fourier integral operators (as will be shown in a sequel [4]).

A second result (Theorem 28) states that the underlying lagrangian submicrofold of a symplectic micromorphism can always be decomposed into a fibration by graphs of actual smooth map germs. The main example here is the cotangent lift $T^*\phi : T^*A \rightarrow T^*B$ of a smooth map $\phi : B \rightarrow A$, whose underlying lagrangian submicrofold is the germ of the lagrangian submanifold

$$\left\{ \left((p_1, \phi(x_2)), ((T_{x_2}^*\phi)p_1, x_2) \right) : (p_1, x_2) \in \phi^*(T^*A) \right\}$$

around the graph of ϕ . When ϕ is not a diffeomorphism, $T^*\phi$ is not the graph of a symplectomorphism, although the cotangent maps $T_{x_2}^*\phi : T_{\phi(x_2)}^*A \rightarrow T_{x_2}^*B$ to ϕ at each $x_2 \in B$ are actual maps. This gives us a decomposition

$$T^*\phi = \bigcup_{x_2 \in B} \text{gr } T_{x_2}^*\phi$$

of $T^*\phi$ associated with the lagrangian fibration of T^*B by its cotangent fibers. More generally, a similar decomposition holds for general symplectic micromorphisms from $[M, A]$ to $[N, B]$, which is uniquely associated with the data of a lagrangian fibration of $[N, B]$. This special geometry of the underlying lagrangian submicrofolds may be of help in questions related to the continuity of their corresponding Fourier integral operators. Namely, in various instances ([6, 8, 10]), the continuity in L^2 -spaces of some classes of FIOs has been related to their wave-fronts being local graphs. From a different perspective, this decomposition is reminiscent of the notion of co-morphisms of Chen and Liu introduced in [5] in the context of Lie groupoids.

We derive the existence of global generating functions for symplectic micromorphisms from a more general result: the *equivalence theorem* for clean lagrangian submicrofolds (Theorem 8). It states that the data of a germ $[L, C]$ of a lagrangian submanifold $L \subset T^*A$ that intersects the zero section *cleanly* in C is equivalent to the data (K, f) of a symplectomorphism germ $^2 K : T^*N^*C \rightarrow [T^*A, N^*C]$ (of the type prescribed by the lagrangian embedding theorem [11] applied to the conormal bundle $N^*C \subset T^*A$ and satisfying an extra condition) together with a function germ $f : N^*C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ around the zero section (and vanishing on it, as well as its differential). Actually, we prove that for each K there exists a unique f such that $L = K(\text{Im } df)$. This defines the global generating function f of the clean lagrangian submicrofold $[L, C]$ associated with the symplectomorphism germ K .

It turns out that the symplectic micromorphisms from T^*A to T^*B with core map ϕ are nothing but the *clean* lagrangian submicrofolds in $T^*(A \times B)$ with core $\text{gr } \phi$. While giving another (and simpler) characterization of symplectic micromorphisms, the equivalence theorem also tells us that they admit global generating functions (associated with special symplectomorphism germs K as before).

Another application of the equivalence theorem comes from considering the restriction of a symplectic micromorphism to a local chart. The restriction is again a symplectic micromorphism, but now we have a canonical symplectomorphism germ K coming from the affine structure of the local chart. This allows us to define the *local* generating function of the symplectic micromorphism in the local chart as the global generating function of its restriction.

We conclude this paper by associating with any hamiltonian flow on a cotangent bundle a symplectic micromorphism, the evolution micromorphism, which encodes the dynamics for asymptotically short times. We show that the local generating functions of the evolution micromorphism coincide with the solutions of the Hamilton-Jacobi equation for the flow in local charts. Moreover, by considering a particular monoid object in the microsymplectic category, the energy monoid $T^*\mathcal{E}$, we show that the $T^*\mathcal{E}$ -modules are essentially the same thing as germs of hamiltonian flows with time-independent hamiltonian. This gives us a categorical formulation for the temporal evolution in classical mechanics. Finally, we briefly describe how symmetries in classical mechanics can be formalized using the language of symplectic microgeometry. This

²Given a vector bundle $E \rightarrow A$, when it is clear from the context, we write E to denote the microfold $[E, Z_A]$, where Z_A is the zero section of E . Moreover, we also identify Z_A with A and the submanifolds $C \subset A$ with the corresponding submanifolds of Z_A , yielding the notation $[E, C]$.

approach to symmetry, which will be developed in full detail somewhere else, is very close in spirit to the work of Benenti on the Hamilton-Jacobi equation for a hamiltonian action ([2]).

2 Transversality and deformations

In this section, we start by recalling some basic definitions concerning the geometry of manifold germs or microfolds (see [3, 11] for more details). Then we focus on the geometry of lagrangian submanifolds in cotangent bundles around their intersection with the zero section. This geometry is captured by the notion of a lagrangian submicrofold $[L, C]$ in $[T^*A, Z_A]$, that is, a germ $[L]$ of lagrangian submanifolds $L \subset T^*A$ around $C \subset A$.

The main result of this section is the equivalence theorem (Theorem 8) which states that the lagrangian submicrofolds $[L, C]$ that intersect the zero section *cleanly* in C coincide with certain deformations of the conormal microbundle $[N^*C, C]$. Moreover, the cleanliness assumption is enough to define a notion of global generating function for the lagrangian submicrofold.

2.1 Definitions

A **microfold** is an equivalence class $[G, A]$ of manifold pairs (G, A) , where A is a closed submanifold of G ; two pairs (G_1, A) and (G_2, A) are equivalent if there exists a third one (G_3, A) for which G_3 is simultaneously an open submanifold of both G_1 and G_2 .

The manifold A is called the **core** of the microfold $[G, A]$. In other words, $[G, A]$ is a manifold germ around A .

A morphism $[\Phi] : [G, A] \rightarrow [H, B]$ between microfolds is an equivalence class of smooth maps $\Phi : (G, A) \rightarrow (H, B)$ between representatives, where two such maps are equivalent if there is a common neighborhood of A on which they are both defined and equal. The morphism is an isomorphism when there is a representative map which is a diffeomorphism. Any such isomorphism induces a diffeomorphism between the cores.

A **microbundle** is a microfold $[E, Z_A]$ obtained from a vector bundle $E \rightarrow A$ by taking the germ of E around the zero section Z_A . (Every microfold is diffeomorphic to a microbundle.) When clear from the context, we will write

E instead of $[E, Z_A]$. Throughout, we will use the canonical identifications

$$\begin{aligned} T_{(0,x)}E &= E_x \oplus T_x A, \\ T_{(0,x)}Z_A &= \{0\} \oplus T_x A, \\ V_{(0,x)}E &= E_x \oplus \{0\}, \end{aligned}$$

where the **vertical bundle** $VE \rightarrow E$ of a vector bundle $\pi : E \rightarrow A$ is the subbundle of TE whose fiber at $e \in E$ is the kernel of $T_e\pi$. If C is a submanifold of A and $E \rightarrow A$ a vector bundle, we will write $E|_C$ to denote the restriction of E along C .

A **submicrofold** $[H, B]$ of $[G, A]$ is a microfold for which there are representatives (H, B) and (G, A) such that B is a submanifold of A and H is a submanifold of G , and $H \cap A = B$. We say that $[H, B]$ is a **clean** submicrofold if the intersection of H with the core A is clean (i.e. $TH \cap TA = TB$).

A **symplectic microfold** is a microfold $[M, A]$ such that M is a symplectic manifold and A is a lagrangian submanifold.

A **lagrangian splitting** of a symplectic microfold $[M, A]$ is a lagrangian subbundle $K \rightarrow A$ of $TM|_A$ that is transverse to A .

A **lagrangian submicrofold** $[L, C]$ of $[M, A]$ is a submicrofold such that L is lagrangian in M .

A **symplectic micromorphism** from $[M, A]$ to $[N, B]$ is a lagrangian submicrofold

$$[V, \text{gr } \phi] \subset [\overline{M} \times N, A \times B],$$

whose core is the graph of a smooth map $\phi : B \rightarrow A$ and that satisfies the following *transversality condition*: We require TV to be transverse along $\text{gr } \phi$ to a (and hence any) lagrangian subbundle of the form

$$(TA \oplus 0) \times (0 \oplus K),$$

where K is a lagrangian splitting of $[N, B]$.

To distinguish symplectic micromorphisms from other lagrangian submicrofolds, we use the special notation $([V], \phi) : [M, A] \rightarrow [N, B]$ instead of $[V, \text{gr } \phi]$.

Remark 1. The definition of symplectic micromorphisms above differs from the one given in [3, Def. 3.1] but is equivalent to it as stated in [3, Cor. 3.1]. It is better suited to our purposes since we will mostly be dealing here with

symplectic micromorphisms $([V], \phi): T^*A \rightarrow T^*B$ between cotangent microbundles. In this case, we have a canonical lagrangian subbundle

$$\Lambda := (TZ_A \oplus 0) \times (0 \oplus V(T^*B)), \quad (2.1)$$

where $V(T^*B)$ is the vertical subbundle of T^*B . The symplectic micromorphisms from T^*A to T^*B are thus the lagrangian submicrofolds $[V, \text{gr } \phi]$ that are transverse to Λ .

The symplectic microbundles and symplectic micromorphisms between them form a symmetric monoidal category; see [3]. Let us recall here that the tensor product of two microfolds is derived from the usual cartesian product of manifolds in the obvious way:

$$[M, A] \otimes [N, B] := [M \times N, A \times B].$$

In turn, the tensor product of two symplectic micromorphisms is given by the tensor product of their underlying submicrofolds as above.

2.2 Equivalence theorem

We now define two *a priori* different classes of lagrangian submicrofolds $[L, C] \subset T^*A$, each of which has the conormal microbundle N^*C as one of its members: the class of *strongly transverse lagrangian submicrofolds* and the class of *conormal microbundle deformations*. Theorem 8 proves that these classes coincide with one another and with the class of clean lagrangian submicrofolds.

Definition 2. Let C be a submanifold of A and let $W \rightarrow C$ be a complementary subbundle to TC in $TA|_C$. We define the subbundle $\Lambda^W \rightarrow C$ of $TT^*A|_C$ by setting

$$\Lambda^W := W^0 \oplus W, \quad (2.2)$$

where W_c^0 is the annihilator of W_c (i.e. the subspace of the covectors in T_c^*A that vanish on W_c) for each $c \in C$.

Lemma 3. All lagrangian subbundles of $TT^*A|_C$ of the form (2.2) are transverse to N^*C along C .

Proof. One checks that the symplectic orthogonal $(\Lambda^W)_{(0,c)}^\perp$ is contained in $\Lambda_{(0,c)}^W$, and we conclude $\Lambda_{(0,c)}^W$ is a lagrangian subspace by dimension count. To see that Λ^W is transverse to N^*C , we observe that $T_{(0,c)}N^*C = N_c^*C \oplus T_cC$. By definition, W_c is transverse to T_cC . This implies that their respective annihilator W_c^0 and N_c^*C are also transverse in T_c^*A . \square

Definition 4. We say that a lagrangian submicrofold $[L, C]$ of T^*A is **strongly transverse** if it is transverse to all lagrangian subbundles of the form (2.2).

Example 5. The conormal bundle N^*C is strongly transverse.

Let θ be a one-form on A , which we regard as a map $\theta : A \rightarrow T^*A$. Its image $\text{Im } \theta$ is a lagrangian submanifold of T^*A if and only if θ is closed. We say that $\text{Im } \theta$ is a **projectable** lagrangian submanifold of T^*A since the restriction of the canonical projection $T^*A \rightarrow A$ to $\text{Im } \theta$ is a diffeomorphism. Conversely, all projectable lagrangian submanifolds of T^*A are of this form.

Now if θ vanishes on some submanifold $C \subset A$, then $\text{Im } \theta$ contains C (or, more precisely, contains the corresponding submanifold of the zero section Z_A), and we can consider the induced lagrangian submicrofold $[\text{Im } \theta, C]$, which depends only on the germ of θ around C .

The class of lagrangian submicrofolds $[L, C]$ in T^*A whose image through some special type of symplectomorphism germ from $[T^*A, N^*C]$ to T^*N^*C is projectable will be very important for us in the sequel:

Definition 6. We say that a lagrangian submicrofold $[L, C]$ is a **deformation** of N^*C (or a conormal microbundle deformation) if, for all symplectomorphism germs

$$[K] : T^*N^*C \longrightarrow [T^*A, N^*C] \quad (2.3)$$

fixing the core and such that the image by TK of the vertical distribution along C in T^*N^*C is of the form (2.2), there is a germ $[\beta]$ around C of a closed one-form $\beta \in \Omega^1(N^*C)$ vanishing on C and such that

$$L = (K \circ T_\beta \circ K^{-1})(N^*C), \quad (2.4)$$

where T_β is the symplectomorphism germ on $[T^*N^*C, C]$ obtained from β by fiber translation as illustrated in Figure 2.1.

Remark 7. (2.4) is equivalent to $L = K(\text{Im } \beta)$.

Theorem 8. Let $[L, C]$ be a lagrangian submicrofold of $[T^*A, Z_A]$. Then the following statements are equivalent:

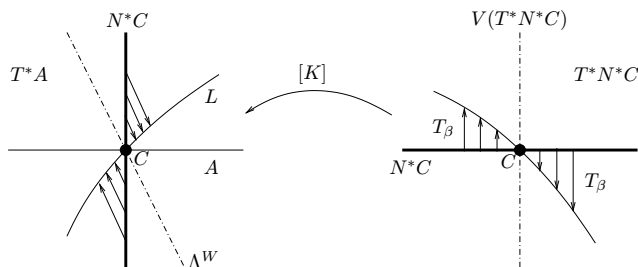


Figure 2.1

- (1) $[L, C]$ is *clean*,
- (2) $[L, C]$ is *strongly transverse*,
- (3) $[L, C]$ is a *deformation of N^*C* .

Proof. We first recall that, for three subspaces, E , F and G , of a given vector space, we have

$$(E + F) \cap G = E \cap G + F \quad \text{iff} \quad F \subset G. \quad (2.5)$$

We start by showing that cleanliness is equivalent to strong transversality.

(1) \Rightarrow (2): Let $\Lambda^W \rightarrow C$ be a lagrangian subbundle as in (2.2). Using $T_c A = W_c \oplus T_c C$ and identity (2.5), we see that the cleanliness assumption is equivalent to

$$0 \oplus T_c C = (0 \oplus W_c) \cap T_{(0,c)} L + 0 \oplus T_c C, \quad (2.6)$$

since $0 \oplus T_c C$ is contained in $T_{(0,c)} L$. The transversality of W_c and $T_c C$ implies that the two terms in the R.H.S. of (2.6) intersect only in $\{0\}$. Therefore we can conclude that

$$(0 \oplus W_c) \cap T_{(0,c)} L = \{0\}. \quad (2.7)$$

By taking the symplectic orthogonal of (2.7), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} T_{(0,c)} T^* A &= W_c^0 \oplus T_c A + T_{(0,c)} L, \\ &= W_c^0 \oplus T_c C + W_c^0 \oplus W_c + T_{(0,c)} L, \\ &= W_c^0 \oplus W_c + T_{(0,c)} L, \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality comes from the identity $W_c^0 \oplus T_c C = W_c^0 \oplus 0 + 0 \oplus T_c C$ whose first term is contained in $W_c^0 \oplus W_c$ while its second term is contained in $T_{(0,c)} L$.

(2) \Rightarrow (1): The strong transversality assumption implies that L is transverse to all lagrangian subbundles $\Lambda^W \rightarrow C$ as in (2.2). Choose one. The symplectic orthogonal of the transversality condition yields

$$T_{(0,c)}L \cap (W_c^0 \oplus W_c) = \{0\}, \quad (2.8)$$

and, because $0 \oplus W_c^0$ is contained in $W_c^0 \oplus W_c$, we have that $T_{(0,c)}L$ intersects $0 \oplus W_c$ only in $\{0\}$. Now, using this together with (2.5), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} T_{(0,c)}L \cap (0 \oplus T_cA) &= T_{(0,c)}L \cap (0 \oplus W_c + 0 \oplus T_cC), \\ &= T_{(0,c)}L \cap (0 \oplus W_c) + 0 \oplus T_cC, \\ &= 0 \oplus T_cC, \end{aligned}$$

which proves that the intersection $L \cap Z_A = C$ is clean.

The equivalence between (2) and (3) is almost clear from the definitions. Namely, the tangent map of a symplectomorphism germ K as in Definition 6 maps the vertical bundle in T^*N^*C along C to a lagrangian subbundle $\Lambda^W \rightarrow C$ of the form (2.2). Clearly, a lagrangian submicrofold $[L, C]$ of T^*A is transverse to $\Lambda^W \rightarrow C$ if and only if $[K^{-1}(L), C]$ is transverse to the vertical distribution along C . By continuity, this is equivalent to the existence of a (small enough) representative L such that $K^{-1}(L)$ is transverse to the vertical distribution, or, in other words, such that $K^{-1}(L)$ is projectable onto the zero section in T^*N^*C . With this in mind, the implication (2) \Rightarrow (3) is clear. The converse follows from the lagrangian embedding theorem which guarantees the existence of a K that sends the vertical distribution to any lagrangian subbundle along N^*C and transverse to it in T^*A . \square

Corollary 9. *Let $[L, C] \subset T^*A$ be a lagrangian submicrofold. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

- (1) $[L, C]$ is clean,
- (2') $[L, C]$ is transverse to a lagrangian subbundle $\Lambda^W \rightarrow C$ as in (2.2),
- (3') $[L, C]$ is the image of N^*C by a symplectomorphism germ fixing the core as in (2.4).

Proof. A closer look at the (2) \Rightarrow (1) part in the proof of Theorem 8 shows that we actually use the weaker version (2') of (2) to prove (1). So we have a cyclic sequence of implications (2) \Rightarrow (2') \Rightarrow (1) \Rightarrow (2) showing that $[L, C]$ is clean iff it is transverse to a lagrangian distribution Λ^W . Similarly, we have that (3') \Rightarrow (2') \Rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow (3) \Rightarrow (3'). \square

Remark 10. *By the relative Poincaré Lemma, the one-form germ $[\beta]$ in Definition 6 is exact, that is, there is a function germ $[S] : N^*C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\beta = dS$. From now on, we will remove the ambiguity in the choice of $[S]$ by requiring that it vanishes on C . We will call $[S]$ the **generating function** of the clean lagrangian submicrofold $[L, C]$ associated with the symplectomorphism germ K .*

2.3 Examples

2.3.1 Morse-Bott germs

Consider a smooth function $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. The image $\text{Im } df$ of its differential $df : A \rightarrow T^*A$ is a lagrangian submanifold T^*A . The **critical set** of f is the set

$$C_f := (df)^{-1}(Z),$$

where Z is the zero section in T^*A . We would like to characterize the class of smooth functions on A for which $[\text{Im } df, C_f]$ is a clean lagrangian submicrofold. For this to make sense, we need C_f to be a submanifold³ of A , in which case we call it the **critical submanifold** of f . The cleanliness of $[\text{Im } df, C_f]$ is related to the following notion:

Definition 11. *We say that the critical submanifold C_f is **nondegenerate** if $\ker \mathcal{H}_x f = T_x C$ for all $x \in C$, where $\mathcal{H}_x f$ is the Hessian of f at x (which we see as a linear map from $T_x A$ to $T_x^* A$). A function $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ whose critical submanifold is nondegenerate is called a **Morse-Bott function**. (If the components of C_f are isolated points, f is a Morse function.)*

Proposition 12. *Let $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth function whose critical set C_f is a submanifold of A . Then the lagrangian submicrofold $[\text{Im } df, C_f]$ is clean if and only if C_f is nondegenerate.*

Proof. Consider the tangent map $Tdf : TA \rightarrow T(T^*A)$ and let $x \in C_f$. On the one hand, we have that

$$\text{Im } T_x df = \{((\mathcal{H}_x f)v, v) : v \in T_x A\},$$

and, on the other hand, we know that $T_{(0,x)} \text{Im } df = \text{Im } T_x df$. So the intersection of $T_{(0,x)} \text{Im } df$ with $0 \oplus T_x A$ consists of the vectors $0 \oplus v$ such that $(\mathcal{H}_x f)v = 0$, which, thanks to our assumption on $\ker \mathcal{H}_x$, is exactly the subspace $0 \oplus T_x C_f$. \square

³We allow the connected components of C_f to be submanifolds of possibly different dimensions.

Example 13. Consider a function $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. We see its differential as the map $df : x \mapsto (\nabla f(x), x)$, where ∇f is the gradient of f . The critical set C_f are the points in \mathbb{R}^n where the gradient vanishes. The Hessian at $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the Jacobian matrix

$$\mathcal{H}_x f = \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x) \right)$$

regarded as a linear map from \mathbb{R}^n to \mathbb{R}^n . In case C_f is a submanifold, it is nondegenerate when the Jacobian matrix vanishes only on vectors tangent to C_f . In particular, if df is transverse to the zero section in $T^*\mathbb{R}^n$, C_f is a discrete collection of points, and the nondegeneracy condition for C_f corresponds to the nondegeneracy of the Jacobian matrix at the critical points.

Example 14. Among the polynomial functions $p_n(x) = x^n$ on the real line, the only one that yields a clean lagrangian submicrofold $[\text{Im } dp_n, 0]$ is the quadratic one.

Definition 15. We say that the smooth function germ $[f] : [A, C] \rightarrow [\mathbb{R}, 0]$ is a **Morse-Bott germ** with critical submanifold C if there is a representative $f \in [f]$ having C as its nondegenerate critical submanifold.

In other words, the lagrangian submicrofold $[\text{Im } df, C]$ is clean if and only if $[f] : [A, C] \rightarrow [\mathbb{R}, 0]$ is a Morse-Bott germ.

2.3.2 Transverse lagrangian submicrofolds

Suppose that the lagrangian submicrofold $[L, C]$ of T^*A intersects the zero section transversally in C , that is,

$$T_{(0,c)}L + 0 \oplus T_c A = T_c^* A \oplus T_c A,$$

for all $c \in C$. Of course, this implies that $[L, C]$ is clean, but now we also have that C must be discrete, since two transverse lagrangian submanifolds can intersect only in isolated points. For instance, if C is reduced to a single point x , $[L, x]$ is clean iff it is transverse to $T_{(0,x)}Z_A$. Therefore the clean lagrangian submicrofolds whose core is a single point correspond precisely to the symplectic micromorphisms from $[T^*A, A]$ to the cotangent bundle of the one point manifold. Theorem 8 tells us that $[L, x]$ is a deformation of the conormal microbundle of x , that is, $[T_x^*A, x]$. In other words, L is the image of T_x^*A by a symplectomorphism germ around x fixing this point and the zero section.

Example 16. In the cotangent bundle $T^*\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}_p \oplus \mathbb{R}_x$ of the real line, consider the clean lagrangian submicrofolds $[L, 0]$ with the origin as core. The transversality of $[L, 0]$ tells us that the projection $(p, x) \mapsto p$ maps a representative L diffeomorphically onto a neighborhood of 0 in the fiber $T_0^*\mathbb{R}$. Now suppose further that our clean lagrangian submicrofold is the image of df for a Morse-Bott germ $[f] : [\mathbb{R}, 0] \rightarrow [\mathbb{R}, 0]$. Then the projection $(p, x) \mapsto x$ maps $\text{Im } df$ diffeomorphically onto a neighborhood of 0 in \mathbb{R} . So the class of Morse-Bott germs $[f] : [\mathbb{R}, 0] \rightarrow [\mathbb{R}, 0]$ with $df(0) = 0$ corresponds to the lagrangian submanifold germs through the origin that are projectable simultaneously on both the p -fiber and x -fiber.

3 Local form

In this section, we show that the lagrangian submicrofold underlying a symplectic micromorphism is clean. As a consequence of the equivalence theorem for clean lagrangian submicrofolds, we find that a symplectic micromorphism is always a deformation of the cotangent lift of its core. This allows us to associate a global generating function (depending on the choice of some symplectomorphism germ) with any symplectic micromorphism. This determines its local form in terms of local generating functions in admissible local charts (Theorem 20). Finally, we prove a theorem (Theorem 28) that gives a decomposition of the underlying lagrangian submicrofold of a symplectic micromorphism as a fibration over its core, the fibers of which are actual graphs of smooth map germs.

3.1 Global generating functions

Following [1], we call **Schwartz transform** the symplectomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} S : \overline{T^*A} \times T^*B &\longrightarrow T^*(A \times B), \\ ((p_1, x_1), (p_2, x_2)) &\longmapsto (-p_1, p_2, x_1, x_2). \end{aligned}$$

The Schwartz transform gives a one-to-one correspondence between the canonical relations from T^*A to T^*B and the lagrangian submanifolds of $T^*(A \times B)$. This remains true in the microworld:

Theorem 17. *The Schwartz transform induces a one-to-one correspondence between the symplectic micromorphisms from T^*A to T^*B with core $\phi : B \rightarrow A$ and the clean lagrangian submicrofolds in $T^*(A \times B)$ with core $\text{gr } \phi$.*

Proof. Thanks to Corollary 9, we only need to show that the distribution Λ in (2.1) is of the form Λ^W as in Definition 2 for some W . To begin, we observe that the distribution $W := \phi^*(TA)$ along $\text{gr } \phi$ is transverse to $T \text{ gr } \phi$ in $T(A \times B)$. Its annihilator is $W^0 = \{0\} \oplus V(T^*B)$, and we verify that Λ^W coincides with Λ when restricted to $\text{gr } \phi$. \square

The proposition above allows us to apply Theorem 8 to symplectic micro-morphisms $([V], \phi) : T^*A \rightarrow T^*B$. The **cotangent lift** $T^*\phi : T^*A \rightarrow T^*B$ of the core map plays the role of the conormal microbundle since, by definition,

$$T^*\phi := S^{-1}(N^* \text{gr } \phi).$$

The conormal bundle $N^* \text{gr } \phi \subset T^*(A \times B)$ is the image of the lagrangian embedding ι_ϕ of $\phi^*(T^*A)$ into $T^*(A \times B)$ given by

$$\iota_\phi(p_1, x_2) = \left((p_1, -(T_{x_2}^*\phi)p_1), (\phi(x_2), x_2) \right). \quad (3.1)$$

Thus the cotangent lift can be described by the representative

$$T^*\phi := \left\{ \left((p_1, \phi(x_2)), ((T_{x_2}^*\phi)p_1, x_2) \right) : (p_1, x_2) \in \phi^*(T^*A) \right\}.$$

This allows us to identify the cotangent lift $T^*\phi$ and the conormal bundle $N^* \text{gr } \phi$ with the pullback bundle $\phi^*(T^*A)$.

We can now apply the equivalence theorem to the case of symplectic micro-morphisms. Namely, Theorem 8 tells us that the data of a symplectomorphism germ

$$K_\phi : T^*(\phi^*(T^*A)) \longrightarrow \left[\overline{T^*A} \times T^*B, T^*\phi \right], \quad (3.2)$$

whose restriction to the zero section coincides with ι_ϕ and which satisfies the condition in Definition 6, allows us to describe a symplectic micromorphism $([V], \phi)$ from T^*A to T^*B in the two following ways:

- $[V] = R_\phi^V(T^*\phi)$ for a symplectomorphism germ

$$R_\phi^V : \left[\overline{T^*A} \times T^*B, \text{gr } \phi \right] \rightarrow \left[\overline{T^*A} \times T^*B, T^*\phi \right],$$

which is uniquely determined by K_ϕ and $([V], \phi)$. In other words, each symplectic micromorphism is a deformation in this sense of the cotangent lift of its core.

- $[V] = K_\phi^{-1}(\text{Im}[df])$ for a smooth function germ

$$[f] : [\phi^*(T^*A), Z_B] \rightarrow [\mathbb{R}, 0]$$

whose critical submanifold is the zero section Z_B of $\phi^*(T^*A)$. The germ $[f]$ is uniquely determined by K_ϕ and $([V], \phi)$, and it is called the **global generating function** of $([V], \phi)$ associated with K_ϕ .

As before, the two descriptions are related: namely,

$$R_\phi^V = K_\phi \circ T_{df} \circ K_\phi^{-1},$$

where T_{df} is again the symplectomorphism germ obtained by fiber translation with the one form germ df .

Example 18. Let ϕ be a smooth map from an open subset $U_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^l$ to an open subset $U_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^k$. In this case, we have a canonical symplectomorphism germ

$$\begin{aligned} T^*(\phi^*(T^*U_1)) &\xrightarrow{K_\phi} [\overline{T^*U_1} \times T^*U_2, T^*\phi] \\ ((v_1, p_2), (p_1, x_2)) &\mapsto (p_1, \phi(x_2) + v_1, (T_{x_2}^*\phi)p_1 + p_2, x_2) \end{aligned}$$

since we can identify $T^*(\phi^*(T^*U_1))$ with $\mathbb{R}_{v_1}^k \times \mathbb{R}_{p_2}^l \times \mathbb{R}_{p_1}^k \times U_2$. Therefore, a symplectic micromorphism $([V], \phi)$ from T^*U_1 to T^*U_2 is completely determined by the germ of a function

$$[f] : [\mathbb{R}_{p_1}^k \times U_2, \{0\} \times U_2] \rightarrow [\mathbb{R}, 0] \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \partial_p f(0, x_2) = 0. \quad (3.3)$$

In very explicit terms, a representative V of the symplectic micromorphism can be described as the set of points in $\overline{T^*U_1} \times T^*U_2$ of the form

$$(p_1, \phi(x_2) + \partial_p f(p_1, x_2), (T_{x_2}^*\phi)p_1 + \partial_x f(p_1, x_2), x_2), \quad (3.4)$$

where (p_1, x_2) runs in a suitable neighborhood of the zero section in $\phi^*(T^*U_1)$. Here, we see that the symplectomorphism germ

$$R_\phi^V : [\overline{T^*U_1} \times T^*U_2, \text{gr } \phi] \rightarrow [\overline{T^*U_1} \times T^*U_2, \text{gr } \phi]$$

given by the formula

$$R_\phi^V(p_1, x_1, p_2, x_2) = (p_1, x_1 + \partial_p f(p_1, x_2), p_2 + \partial_x f(p_1, x_2), x_2) \quad (3.5)$$

maps $T^*\phi$ diffeomorphically onto $([V], \phi)$ as prescribed by the equivalence theorem.

3.2 Local generating functions

Example 18 sets us on the way toward a notion of local generating function for symplectic micromorphisms.

Definition 19. An **admissible local chart** for a symplectic micromorphism $([V], \phi) : T^*A \rightarrow T^*B$ is a local chart of $T^*A \times T^*B$ with domain of the form T^*U , where both factors of $U := U_1 \times U_2$ are the domains of coordinate patches $\chi_1 : U_1 \rightarrow A$ and $\chi_2 : U_2 \rightarrow B$ such that $\phi(\chi_2(U_2)) \subset \chi_1(U_1)$.

We define the **restriction** of $([V], \phi)$ to T^*U to be the symplectic micromorphism $([V_U], \phi_U)$ from T^*U_1 to T^*U_2 obtained as the image

$$([V_U], \phi_U) := (T^*\chi_1 \times T^*\chi_2)([V \cap T^*(A \times B)|_{\chi(U)}, \text{gr } \phi \cap \chi(U)]),$$

where $\chi := \chi_1 \times \chi_2$.

Since the restriction of a symplectic micromorphism to an admissible local chart is a symplectic micromorphism and admits a generating function as in Example 18, we immediately obtain the following “local form” theorem:

Theorem 20. (Local form). Let $([V], \phi) : T^*A \rightarrow T^*B$ be symplectic micromorphism, and let T^*U be an admissible local chart. Then there is a representative $V_U \in [V_U]$ of the restriction to the local chart such that

$$V_U = \left\{ \left(p_1, \partial_p F(p_1, x_2), \partial_x F(p_1, x_2), x_2 \right) : (p_1, x_2) \in W \right\}, \quad (3.6)$$

where W is a suitable neighborhood of the zero section in $\phi^*(T^*U_1)$. The **local generating function** F is of the form

$$F(p_1, x_2) := \langle p_1, \phi(x_2) \rangle + f(p_1, x_2), \quad (3.7)$$

where f is a representative of the function germ as in (3.3).

Example 21. Let $T^*\phi : T^*A \rightarrow T^*B$ be the cotangent lift of a smooth map $\phi : B \rightarrow A$. In an admissible local chart T^*U , the cotangent lift admits the local generating function

$$F_U(p_1, x_2) := \langle p_1, \phi_U(x_2) \rangle.$$

However, the global generating function $[f] : \phi^*(T^*A) \rightarrow [\mathbb{R}, 0]$ associated by the equivalence theorem with any symplectomorphism germ (3.2) is always zero for cotangent lifts.

3.3 Composition formula and monicity

Let M , N and P be three sets and let $V \subset M \times N$ and $W \subset N \times P$ be two binary relations. We say that the composition $W \circ V \subset M \times P$ is **monic** if, for all $z = (m, p) \in W \circ V$, the set

$$\mathcal{M}_z = \{n \in N : (m, n) \in V, (n, p) \in W\}$$

is a singleton. In the microsymplectic world, the corresponding definition is the following:

Definition 22. Let $[M, A]$, $[N, B]$ and $[P, C]$ be three symplectic microfolds. The composition of the symplectic micromorphisms

$$[M, A] \xrightarrow{([V], \phi)} [N, B] \xrightarrow{([W], \psi)} [P, C]$$

is **monic** if there are representatives $V \in [V]$ and $W \in [W]$ whose composition, as binary relations, is monic.

Our goal here is to show that the composition of symplectic micromorphisms is *always* monic. By the lagrangian embedding theorem, it is enough to see this for symplectic micromorphisms between cotangent microbundles:

$$T^*A \xrightarrow{([V], \phi)} T^*B \xrightarrow{([W], \psi)} T^*C.$$

First of all, for all $c \in C$ and for all representatives $V \in [V]$ and $W \in [W]$, we have that

$$z_c := ((0, (\phi \circ \psi)(c)), (0, c)) \in W \circ V,$$

and $\mathcal{M}_{z_c} = \{\psi(c)\}$. We need to check that the composition remains monic in a neighborhood of z_c . To do this, we can go to local coordinates and consider admissible local charts

$$\begin{aligned} T^*U_1 \times T^*U_2 & \text{ of } T^*A \times T^*B, \\ T^*U_2 \times T^*U_3 & \text{ of } T^*B \times T^*C, \end{aligned}$$

such that $(\phi \circ \psi)(c) \in U_1$, $\psi(c) \in U_2$ and $c \in U_3$. By Theorem 20, we can express the restrictions of these symplectic micromorphisms in terms of local generating functions:

$$\begin{aligned} V_U &= \left\{ \left((p_1, \partial_p F(p_1, x_2)), (\partial_x F(p_1, x_2), x_2) \right) : (p_1, x_2) \in N_V \right\} \\ W_U &= \left\{ \left((p_2, \partial_p G(p_2, x_3)), (\partial_x G(p_2, x_3), x_3) \right) : (p_2, x_3) \in N_W \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

where N_W is a neighborhood of $(0, x_3)$ in $\psi^*(T^*U_2)$ and N_V is a neighborhood of $(0, \psi(x_3))$ in $\phi^*(T^*U_1)$. A point $z \in W_U \circ V_U$ is of the form

$$z = \left((p_1, \partial_p F(p_1, \bar{x}_2)), (\partial_x G(\bar{p}_2, x_3), x_3) \right),$$

for (\bar{p}_2, \bar{x}_2) such that

$$(\partial_x F(p_1, \bar{x}_2), \bar{x}_2) = (\bar{p}_2, \partial_p G(\bar{p}_2, x_3)).$$

The following lemma shows that \mathcal{M}_z is reduced to a single point.

Lemma 23. *For all (p_1, x_3) with p_1 small enough, the following system*

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{p}_2 &= \partial_x F(p_1, \bar{x}_2), \\ \bar{x}_2 &= \partial_p G(\bar{p}_2, x_3), \end{aligned}$$

has a unique solution $(\bar{p}_2(p_1, x_3), \bar{x}_2(p_1, x_3))$.

Proof. This follows from a straightforward application of the implicit function Theorem to the function

$$K(p_1, p_2, x_2, x_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_x F(p_1, x_2) - p_2 \\ \partial_p G(p_2, x_3) - x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

around the point $(0, 0, \psi(x_3), x_3)$ since $\partial_x F(0, x_2) = 0$ and $\partial_p G(0, x_3) = \psi(x_3)$. \square

Putting everything together, we obtain the following proposition:

Proposition 24. *The composition of symplectic micromorphisms is always monic.*

As a byproduct, we also get a composition formula for local generating functions. We start by noticing that the unique point (\bar{p}_2, \bar{x}_2) in \mathcal{M}_z is also the unique critical point of the function

$$H_{p_1, x_3}(p_2, x_2) := F(p_1, x_2) + G(p_2, x_3) - p_2 x_2,$$

where p_1 and x_3 are held fixed. If we denote by $(G \star F)(p_1, x_3)$ the function H_{p_1, x_2} evaluated at its critical point, we obtain the following result:

Proposition 25. *In the notation as above, the function $G \star F$ is the local generating function of the composition $W_U \circ V_U$.*

Proof. We see this by noticing that

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_p(G \star F)(p_1, x_3) &= \partial_p F(p_1, \bar{x}_2), \\ \partial_x(G \star F)(p_1, x_3) &= \partial_x G(\bar{p}_2, x_3),\end{aligned}$$

where (\bar{p}_2, \bar{x}_2) is the unique critical point of H_{p_1, x_3} . \square

3.4 Decomposition in terms of graphs of maps

A cotangent lift $T^*\phi : T^*A \rightarrow T^*B$ has the nice property that, even though it is not itself the graph of a map when ϕ is not a diffeomorphism, the intersection of its underlying lagrangian submicrofold with the coisotropic submanifold $T^*A \times_{T^*x_2} T^*B$ is the graph of a map:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{gr } T^*_{x_2}\phi &= T^*\phi \cap (T^*A \times_{T^*x_2} T^*B), \\ T^*\phi &= \bigcup_{x_2 \in B} \text{gr } T^*_{x_2}\phi.\end{aligned}$$

To make sense of this map-like property for general symplectic micromorphisms, we need the following definitions:

Definition 26. A **lagrangian fibration** $\mathcal{F}A$ of a symplectic microfold $[M, A]$ is a collection, smoothly parametrized by A , of transverse lagrangian submicrofolds (in the sense of Paragraph 2.3.2)

$$[\mathcal{F}_x A, \{x\}] \subset [M, A], \quad x \in A.$$

A lagrangian fibration of $[M, A]$ **along a smooth map** $\phi : B \rightarrow A$ is a collection $\mathcal{F}A$ smoothly indexed by B of transverse lagrangian submicrofolds

$$[\mathcal{F}_y A, \{\phi(y)\}] \subset [M, A], \quad y \in B.$$

The vertical lagrangian fibration in a cotangent microbundle is given by the germ of its fibers at 0.

Example 27. Consider the symplectic micromorphism $T = ([\text{gr } \Psi], \Psi_{|A}^{-1})$ from $[M, A]$ to $[N, B]$ coming from a symplectomorphism germ $\Psi : [M, A] \rightarrow [N, B]$ between two symplectic microfolds. For any lagrangian fibration $\mathcal{F}B$ of $[N, B]$, we obtain a corresponding lagrangian fibration $\mathcal{F}A$ of $[M, A]$ along $\phi := \Psi_{|A}^{-1}$ by setting

$$\mathcal{F}_y A := \Psi^{-1}(\mathcal{F}_y B).$$

If we denote by Ψ_y the restriction of Ψ to $\mathcal{F}_y A$, we obtain the identities

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{gr} \Psi_y &= \mathrm{gr} \Psi \cap (M \times \mathcal{F}_y B), \\ \mathrm{gr} \Psi &= \bigcup_{y \in B} \mathrm{gr} \Psi_y,\end{aligned}$$

which are similar to the ones we had in the case of cotangent lifts, except that here the lagrangian fibration $\mathcal{F}B$ (which now plays the role of the vertical distribution for cotangent microbundles) is not canonical.

Theorem 28. *Let $([V], \phi) : [M, A] \rightarrow [N, B]$ be a symplectic micromorphism between two symplectic microfolds. Then, for any lagrangian fibration $\mathcal{F}B$ of $[N, B]$, there exists a unique corresponding lagrangian fibration $\mathcal{F}A$ along ϕ such that*

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{gr} \Psi_y &= V \cap (P \times \mathcal{F}_y B), \\ V &= \bigcup_{y \in B} \mathrm{gr} \Psi_y,\end{aligned}$$

for suitable representatives, and where $[\Psi_y] : [\mathcal{F}_y A, \{\phi(y)\}] \rightarrow [\mathcal{F}_y B, \{y\}]$ is a collection of smooth map germs indexed by B .

Remark 29. The lagrangian fibration $\mathcal{F}B$ of $[N, B]$ in the theorem above gives rise to the collection of symplectic micromorphisms

$$([\mathcal{F}_y B], c_y) : [N, B] \longrightarrow E, \quad y \in B,$$

where $E = \{0\} \times \{*\}$ is the cotangent microbundle of the one-point manifold $\{*\}$. The core maps are the constant functions $c_y : \{*\} \rightarrow B$ that map the unique point of the core of E to each y . The corresponding lagrangian fibration $\mathcal{F}A$ along ϕ is then obtained from the symplectic micromorphism $([V], \phi)$ by composition

$$([\mathcal{F}_y A], c_{\phi(y)}) = ([\mathcal{F}_y B], c_y) \circ ([V], \phi). \quad (3.8)$$

Proof. The uniqueness of the decomposition is immediate from Remark 29. As for the existence, let $\mathcal{F}B$ be a lagrangian fibration of $[N, B]$ and consider the lagrangian fibration $\mathcal{F}A$ along ϕ as defined by (3.8). We denote by R_y the intersection of V with $P \times \mathcal{F}_y B$. By Remark 29, we have that $R_y \subset \mathcal{F}_y A \times \mathcal{F}_y B$ and that, for appropriate representatives,

$$V = \bigcup_{y \in B} R_y.$$

We need to show that R_y is the graph of a map. For this, we consider the composition of the symplectic micromorphisms

$$[M, A] \xrightarrow{([V], \phi)} [N, B] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}_y B} E.$$

A point $z \in \mathcal{F}_y B \circ V$ is of the form $z = (p, (0, \star))$, where $p \in \mathcal{F}_y A$. Since, by Proposition 24, the composition of two symplectic micromorphisms is always monic, the set \mathcal{M}_z is a singleton whose unique point is in $\mathcal{F}_y B$. We denote this point by $\Psi_y(p)$, and this gives us a map $\Psi_y : \mathcal{F}_y A \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_y B$ whose graph is, by definition, R_y . \square

Example 30. Let $([V], \phi) : T^*U_1 \rightarrow T^*U_2$ be a symplectic micromorphism between cotangent microbundles over the open subsets $U_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ and $U_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^l$. The local form theorem tells us that there is a representative $V \in [V]$ that can be described by a generating function $[f]$ as in (3.4). Thus $V \cap (T^*U_1 \times T^*_{x_2}U_2)$ is the locus of points of the form

$$(p_1, \phi(x_2) + \partial_p f(p_1, x_2), (T^*_{x_2}\phi)p_1 + \partial_x f(p_1, x_2), x_2),$$

where x_2 is fixed while p_1 is free to vary in a neighborhood of 0 in \mathbb{R}^k . Now, for each $x_2 \in U_2$, we may define the symplectomorphism germ

$$\begin{aligned} [T^*U_1, \phi(x_2)] &\xrightarrow{R_{x_2}} [T^*U_1, \phi(x_2)], \\ (p_1, x_1) &\mapsto x_1 + \partial_p f(p_1, x_2). \end{aligned}$$

The image of the cotangent bundle fiber over $\phi(x_2)$ by R_{x_2} defines a fiber of our lagrangian fibration of T^*U_1 along the core map. Explicitly, it is

$$L_{x_2} = \left\{ (p_1, \phi(x_2) + \partial_p f(p_1, x_2)) : p_1 \in W \right\},$$

where W is a suitable neighborhood of 0 in $T^*_{\phi(x_2)}U_1$. L_{x_2} is a lagrangian submanifold of T^*U_1 that intersects the zero section transversally in $\phi(x_2)$. Now the map Ψ_{x_2} from L_{x_2} to $T^*_{x_2}N$ is given by the formula

$$\Psi_{x_2}(p_1, \phi(x_2) + \partial_p f(p_1, x_2)) = ((T^*_{x_2}\phi)p_1 + \partial_x f(p_1, x_2), x_2).$$

Example 31. Consider the symplectic micromorphism $([V], \phi)$ from $\mathbb{R}^2 = \mathbb{R}_p \oplus \mathbb{R}_x$ to itself whose core is the constant function $\phi(x) = 0$ and whose generating function is given by $f(p, x) = p^2x$. The map

$$(p, x) \mapsto ((p, 2xp), (p^2, x))$$

parametrizes a representative $V \in [V]$. Consider the straight lines

$$l_x := \{(p, 2xp) : p \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

in \mathbb{R}^2 through the origin. The intersection of V with $\mathbb{R}^2 \times (\mathbb{R}_p \oplus \{0\})$ is the graph of the map $\Psi_x(p, 2xp) = (p^2, x)$ that folds l_x at the origin into a half-line and maps this ray linearly into the half-line parallel to the p -axis and passing through $(0, x)$.

Example 32. Let $R_A : T^*A \rightarrow T^*A$ be a symplectomorphism germ that fixes the core; i.e., the core of the corresponding symplectic micromorphism is the identity map on A . For each $x \in A$, R_A defines two lagrangian distributions,

$$\mathcal{F}_x A := R_A(T_x^* A) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{B}_x A := R_A^{-1}(T_x^* A),$$

the forward and backward images of the cotangent fibers via R_A . Clearly, the restriction of R_A to the backward distribution yields the decomposition $\Psi_x : \mathcal{B}_x A \rightarrow T_x^* A$ associated with the cotangent fiber distribution. Now, consider a symplectic micromorphism of the form

$$([V], \phi) = \text{gr}[R_A^{-1}] \circ T^*\phi \circ \text{gr}[R_B].$$

where R_A and R_B are symplectomorphism germs on respectively T^*A and R_B of T^*B fixing the cores, and where $T^*\phi : T^*A \rightarrow T^*B$ is a cotangent lift. Then we obtain a decomposition given by the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_{\phi(x_2)}^* A & \xrightarrow{T_{x_2}^* \phi} & T_{x_2}^* B \\ R_A^{-1} \uparrow & & \downarrow R_B \\ \mathcal{B}_{\phi(x_2)} A & \xrightarrow{\Psi_{x_2}} & \mathcal{F}_{x_2} B \end{array}$$

4 Hamiltonian flows

In this section, we explain how symplectic microgeometry is a natural framework for the Hamilton-Jacobi theory of hamiltonian flows through their local generating functions. We show that there is a canonical symplectic micromorphism,

$$\rho_H : T^*\mathbb{R} \otimes T^*Q \rightarrow T^*Q,$$

the evolution micromorphism, that encodes the short-time dynamics of a hamiltonian system $H : T^*Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. The local generating function of ρ_H in

an admissible local chart coincides with the solution of the Hamilton-Jacobi equation for the generating function of the hamiltonian flow in this chart.

From a different perspective, the evolution micromorphism allows us to formulate the short-time evolution in classical mechanics in a purely categorical way. Namely, we show that ρ_H turns T^*Q into a module over $T^*\mathbb{R}$ and that all $T^*\mathbb{R}$ -modules arise from hamiltonian flows (with possibly *time-dependent* hamiltonians).

4.1 The evolution micromorphism

Consider a hamiltonian system $H : T^*Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. The time evolution $\Psi_t : T^*Q \rightarrow T^*Q$ generated by H is the flow of the hamiltonian vector field X_H . It produces a lagrangian submanifold W_H of $\overline{T^*\mathbb{R}} \times \overline{T^*Q} \times T^*Q$, which we call the **evolution submanifold**, and which is defined as

$$W_H := \left\{ \left((t, H(\Psi_t(z))), z, \Psi_t(z) \right) : t \in I_z, z \in T^*Q \right\}, \quad (4.1)$$

where I_z is the maximal interval on which $\Psi_t(z)$ is defined.

Remark 33. The core \mathbb{R} of the $T^*\mathbb{R}$ -factor in the product $\overline{T^*\mathbb{R}} \times \overline{T^*Q} \times T^*Q$ above corresponds to the possible energy levels $E \in \mathbb{R}$ of the system and not to the possible times. To remind us of this fact, we will denote this core by \mathcal{E} instead of \mathbb{R} . A point $t \in T_E^*\mathcal{E}$ in the fiber represents the time, in accordance with the physical time-energy duality.

Now we introduce the following map

$$\begin{aligned} J : Q &\rightarrow \mathcal{E} \times Q, \\ q &\mapsto (H(0, q), q). \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

Remark 34. Observe that for “mechanical” hamiltonians

$$H(p, q) = \frac{1}{2}g(q)(p, p) + V(q)$$

coming from a metric g and a potential V on Q , the map J is essentially the same as the potential.

We see that the points in W_H with $t = 0$ and $z = (0, q)$ lie in the graph of J , and therefore it makes sense to consider the lagrangian submicrofold $[W_H, \text{gr } J]$. A straightforward check shows that, if restricted to sufficiently

small times and momenta, the evolution submanifold intersects the zero section cleanly in $\text{gr } J$. This yields the following result:

Proposition 35. *Let $H : T^*Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a hamiltonian system. Then the germ of the evolution submanifold (4.1) around the graph of (4.2) yields a symplectic micromorphism*

$$([W_H], J) : T^*E \otimes T^*Q \longrightarrow T^*Q, \quad (4.3)$$

which we will refer to as the **evolution micromorphism** of the hamiltonian system.

Remark 36. In the discussion above, we started with a global hamiltonian $H : T^*Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, and we obtained from it its evolution micromorphism $([W_H], J)$, which encodes the short-time dynamics of the hamiltonian system. By doing so, we lost some information since two different global hamiltonians will yield the same evolution submicrofold if their germs around the zero section in T^*Q coincide. Of course, it would have sufficed to start with a hamiltonian function germ $[H] : [T^*Q, Z_Q] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and then consider the induced germ of flow to define the evolution submicrofold.

4.2 The Hamilton-Jacobi equation

4.2.1 Time-independent hamiltonians

We can always choose the admissible charts for the evolution micromorphism (4.3) to be of the form

$$((t, E), (p, q), (P, Q)) \in T^*E \times T^*U \times T^*U, \quad (4.4)$$

where U is a coordinate patch of Q . The local form theorem tells us that there exists a unique local generating function $S(t, p, Q)$ of the form

$$S(t, p, Q) = pQ + tH(0, Q) + f(t, p, Q), \quad (4.5)$$

which is defined for sufficiently small times and momenta, and such that

$$W_H^U = \left\{ ((t, \partial_t S(t, p, Q)), (p, \partial_p S(t, p, Q)), (\partial_q S(t, p, Q), Q)) \right\}, \quad (4.6)$$

where the variables (t, p, Q) in (4.6) range in a suitable neighborhood of the zero section in $J^*(T^*(E \times Q))$, is a representative of the restriction of evolution

micromorphism to the local chart. Comparing (4.6) with (4.1), we see that S satisfies the following partial differential equation

$$\partial_t S(t, p, Q) = H(\partial_q S(t, p, Q), Q) \quad (4.7)$$

with initial condition $S(0, p, Q) = \langle p, Q \rangle$. Equation (4.7) is known as the **Hamilton-Jacobi equation** (for generating functions of type pQ) of the hamiltonian system (T^*Q, H) . Here, the existence of a solution is an immediate consequence of the local form theorem applied to the evolution micromorphism.

Now suppose that we are given a generating function $S(t, p, Q)$ that is non-degenerate in the following sense:

$$\det \left| \frac{\partial^2 S(0, 0, Q)}{\partial p \partial Q} \right| \neq 0. \quad (4.8)$$

In this case, the implicit function theorem applied to the function $K(t, p, Q) = \partial_p S(t, p, Q) - q$ around the point $(0, 0, q)$ guarantees that the following implicit system

$$q = \partial_p S(t, p, Q) \quad (4.9)$$

$$P = \partial_q S(t, p, Q) \quad (4.10)$$

has a unique solution $(P(t), Q(t))$ for each (t, p, q) with t and p small enough. This generates a flow $\Psi_t(p, x) = (P(t), Q(t))$ on a neighborhood of the zero section of T^*U . The Hamilton-Jacobi theorem tells us that, if S further satisfies (4.7), then this flow coincides with the flow generated on the local chart T^*U by the hamiltonian flow of H .

For the local generating function (4.5) of the evolution micromorphism (4.3), the nondegeneracy (4.8) is clear from (4.5), and the fact that the implicit Equations (4.9) and (4.10) generate the flow is immediate from a comparison of (4.6) with (4.1).

To conclude this paragraph, we will exhibit some nice relations between the hamiltonian and the local generating functions of its evolution micromorphism. From the Hamilton-Jacobi equation together with (4.5), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} H(p, q) &= \partial_t S(0, p, q), \\ S(t, p, Q) &= pQ + \int_0^t H(P(s), Q(s)) ds. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, a straightforward Taylor expansion in the time variable yields

$$S(t, p, Q) = pQ + H(p, Q)t + \partial_x H(p, Q) \partial_p H(p, Q) \frac{t^2}{2} + \cdots$$

4.2.2 Time-dependent hamiltonians

Our next task is to characterize the symplectic micromorphisms from $T^*\mathcal{E} \otimes T^*Q$ to T^*Q that come from the evolution submanifolds of (possibly time-dependent) hamiltonian systems. We proceed by imposing obvious conditions in terms of their local generating functions.

Let $([W], J) : T^*\mathcal{E} \otimes T^*Q \rightarrow T^*Q$ be a symplectic micromorphism with core map $J(Q) = (J_E(Q), J_Q(Q))$. The general form for its local generating function in an admissible local chart as in (4.4) is

$$S(t, p, Q) = tJ_E(Q) + pJ_Q(Q) + f(t, p, Q),$$

where f is some function that vanishes, as well as its derivatives in the t and p directions, when $t = p = 0$. This implies in general that

$$\frac{\partial^2 S(0, 0, Q)}{\partial p \partial Q} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \nabla J_Q(Q) \\ \nabla J_Q(Q) & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

because of the vanishing of f . Now the nondegeneracy condition (4.8) is satisfied iff J_Q is a local diffeomorphism. If this is the case, Equations (4.9)-(4.10) define, as before, a flow $\Psi_t(p, q) = (P(t), Q(t))$ on T^*U such that

$$W_U = \left\{ \left((t, \partial_t S(t, p, Q(t))), (p, q), \Psi_t(p, q) \right) : t, p \text{ small} \right\}.$$

If we also want Ψ_t to be the identity map when $t = 0$, we need to further impose that $S(0, p, Q) = pQ$, or equivalently, that

$$pJ_Q(Q) + f(0, p, Q) = pQ.$$

Differentiating this last equation with respect to p and setting $p = 0$, we are left with no choice but to require that $J_Q(Q) = Q$. Now we can define the *time-dependent* hamiltonian

$$H_t(p, q) := \partial_t S(t, p(t), q),$$

where $(p(t), q(t)) := \Psi_t^{-1}(p, q)$. This way, the generating function satisfies by definition the time-dependent Hamilton-Jacobi equation

$$\partial_t S(t, p, Q) = H_t(\partial_x S(t, p, Q), Q)$$

with the same initial condition for S as in the time-independent case. As a consequence, W_U is now of the form (4.1) with the hamiltonian H replaced

with the time-dependent one H_t . The Hamilton-Jacobi theorem now tells us that Ψ_t is the flow of H_t in T^*U . Because our local charts are of the form

$$\mathrm{id}_{T^*\mathcal{E}} \times T^*\chi \times T^*\chi : T^*\mathcal{E} \times T^*U \times T^*U \longrightarrow T^*\mathcal{E} \times T^*Q|_{\tilde{U}} \times T^*Q|_{\tilde{U}},$$

where $\chi : \tilde{U} \rightarrow U$ is a local coordinate patch $\tilde{U} \subset Q$, the hamiltonian flows that are induced on the coordinate patches $T^*Q|_{\tilde{U}}$ coincide on their overlaps. Thus this defines a time-dependent hamiltonian system $H_t : T^*Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (where H_t is only defined for small times and momenta) whose evolution microfold is precisely $([W], J)$. Let us sum up what we have proven so far:

Proposition 37. *A symplectic micromorphism*

$$\rho : T^*\mathcal{E} \otimes T^*Q \rightarrow T^*Q$$

is the evolution micromorphism of a (possibly time-dependent) hamiltonian flow if and only if

$$(\mathbf{Core} \rho)(x) = (U(x), x)$$

for some smooth function $U : Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

4.3 Categorical mechanics

We want to describe the evolution micromorphisms in a purely categorical way. To give an indication of where we are aiming at, observe that the unitality condition

$$\rho \circ (e_{\mathcal{E}} \otimes \mathrm{id}_{T^*Q}) = \mathrm{id}_{T^*Q}$$

for the symplectic micromorphism $\rho : T^*\mathcal{E} \otimes T^*Q \rightarrow T^*Q$ ($e_{\mathcal{E}}$ is the unique symplectic micromorphism from the cotangent microbundle of the point to $T^*\mathcal{E}$) implies⁴ that $(\mathbf{Core} \rho)(x) = (U(x), x)$ for some function $U : Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Therefore, thanks to Proposition 37, the unitality condition, which is purely categorical, already singles out the class of ρ coming from evolution micromorphisms of possibly *time-dependent* hamiltonian systems. The time-independent case is more subtle, and requires us to look at $T^*\mathcal{E}$ in a different way.

⁴Namely, at the level of the cores, the unitality condition imposes that

$$(pr_{\mathcal{E}} \times \mathrm{id}_Q) \circ \mathbf{Core} \rho = \mathrm{id}_Q,$$

where $\mathrm{id}_Q : Q \rightarrow Q$ is the core of id_{T^*Q} and where the projection $pr_{\mathcal{E}} : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \{*\}$ is the core of $e_{\mathcal{E}}$. If we denote the two components of the core map of ρ by $(\mathbf{core} \rho)(q) = (U(q), V(q))$, we see that this last equation is satisfied if and only if $V(q) = q$.

First of all, consider the Lie algebra \mathcal{T} of the time translation group $(\mathbb{R}, +)$, which is the abelian Lie algebra on \mathbb{R} . We can identify \mathcal{E} with the dual of \mathcal{T} . As the dual of a (trivial) Lie algebra, \mathcal{E} can be seen as a Poisson manifold endowed with the zero Poisson structure. We call \mathcal{T} the *Lie algebra of time* and \mathcal{E} the *Poisson manifold of energy*. The cotangent microbundle $T^*\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{T} \times \mathcal{E}$ is a symplectic groupoid (see [13]) with source and target maps coinciding with the bundle projection; the space of composable pairs is $T^*\mathcal{E} \oplus T^*\mathcal{E}$, and the groupoid product is the addition of times in a fiber of constant energy:

$$m_{\mathcal{E}}((t_1, E), (t_2, E)) = (t_1 + t_2, E).$$

One verifies that the graph of the groupoid product is a symplectic micromorphism

$$\mu_{\mathcal{E}} := (\text{gr}[m_{\mathcal{E}}], \Delta_{\mathcal{E}}) : T^*\mathcal{E} \otimes T^*\mathcal{E} \longrightarrow T^*\mathcal{E},$$

where the core map $\Delta_{\mathcal{E}}$ is the diagonal map on \mathcal{E} . It is easy to see that $\mu_{\mathcal{E}}$ further satisfies the following associativity and unitality equations

$$\mu_{\mathcal{E}} \circ (\mu_{\mathcal{E}} \otimes \text{id}) = \mu_{\mathcal{E}} \circ (\text{id} \otimes \mu_{\mathcal{E}}),$$

$$\mu_{\mathcal{E}} \circ (e_{\mathcal{E}} \otimes \text{id}) = \text{id} = \mu_{\mathcal{E}} \circ (\text{id} \otimes e_{\mathcal{E}}),$$

where $e_{\mathcal{E}}$ is the unique symplectic micromorphism from the cotangent bundle of the point to $T^*\mathcal{E}$. In other words, $(T^*\mathcal{E}, \mu_{\mathcal{E}})$ is a monoid object in the microsymplectic category.

Proposition 38. *A symplectic micromorphism $\rho : T^*\mathcal{E} \otimes T^*Q \rightarrow T^*Q$ is the evolution micromorphism of a time-independent hamiltonian system if and only if*

$$\rho \circ (e_{\mathcal{E}} \otimes \text{id}) = \text{id}, \quad (4.11)$$

$$\rho \circ (\mu_{\mathcal{E}} \otimes \text{id}) = \rho \circ (\text{id} \otimes \rho), \quad (4.12)$$

*in other words, if and only if (T^*Q, ρ) is a $T^*\mathcal{E}$ -module in the microsymplectic category.*

Proof. Let (T^*Q, ρ) be a $T^*\mathcal{E}$ -module. We have already seen that the unitality condition tells us that ρ is the evolution micromorphism of a time-dependent hamiltonian system $H_t : T^*Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Therefore there is a representative of the form (4.1) with H replaced with H_t . A direct computation with binary relations gives us a representative of the L.H.S of (4.12),

$$\left\{ (t_2, H_{t_1+t_2}(\Psi_{t_1+t_2}(z)), t_1, H_{t_1+t_2}(\Psi_{t_1+t_2}(z)), z, \Psi_{t_1+t_2}(z)) : z, t_1, t_2 \right\},$$

as well as a representative of its R.H.S.,

$$\left\{ (t_2, H_{t_2}(\Psi_{t_1} \circ \Psi_{t_2}(z)), t_1, H_{t_1}(\Psi_{t_1}(z)), z, \Psi_{t_2} \circ \Psi_{t_1}(z)) : z, t_1, t_2 \right\}.$$

Requiring the equality of both sides is equivalent to imposing that $\Psi_{t_1} \circ \Psi_{t_2} = \Psi_{t_1+t_2}$ and $H_t(z) = H_0(z)$ for all t_1, t_2 and t . In other words, the associativity equation holds iff ρ is the evolution micromorphism of a time-independent hamiltonian system. \square

Remark 39. It is straightforward to generalize the proposition above to general $T^*\mathcal{E}$ -modules

$$\rho : T^*\mathcal{E} \otimes [P, Q] \rightarrow [P, Q]$$

in the microsymplectic category by using a symplectomorphism germ $[\Psi] : T^*Q \rightarrow [P, Q]$ coming from the lagrangian embedding theorem.

4.4 Classical symmetries

It is possible to generalize the previous scheme to a general hamiltonian action of a Lie group G on T^*Q with momentum map $j : T^*Q \rightarrow \mathcal{G}^*$. In this case, we define the symmetry submanifold to be

$$W_G := \left\{ \left((v, j(\exp(v)z)), z, \exp(v)z \right) : v \in U, z \in T^*Q \right\},$$

where $U \subset \mathcal{G}$ is the maximal neighborhood of 0 in the Lie algebra \mathcal{G} on which the exponential mapping $\exp : U \rightarrow G$ is a diffeomorphism on its image. Taking the germ of W_G around the graph of $j|_Q \times \text{id}_Q$ yields a symplectic micromorphism

$$\rho_G : T^*\mathcal{G}^* \otimes T^*Q \longrightarrow T^*Q.$$

Now, thanks to the exponential mapping, we can define a generating function germ from $T^*\mathcal{G}^* \oplus T^*\mathcal{G}^*$ to \mathbb{R} via the formula

$$S_G(v, w, \mu) := \left\langle \mu, \exp^{-1}(\exp(v)\exp(w)) \right\rangle,$$

where \langle, \rangle is the canonical pairing between the Lie algebra and its dual. This generating function germ defines a symplectic micromorphism μ_G from $T^*\mathcal{G}^* \otimes T^*\mathcal{G}^*$ to $T^*\mathcal{G}^*$. One can show that $(T^*\mathcal{G}^*, \mu_G)$ is a monoid and that (T^*Q, ρ_G) is a $T^*\mathcal{G}^*$ -module. This situation will be treated in full detail elsewhere.

As a final comment, let us mention that our approach to hamiltonian flows and symmetries through symplectic micromorphisms is close in spirit to the work of Almeida and Rios [9], Benenti [2] and Zakrzewski [14] on generalized versions of the Hamilton-Jacobi theory for classical symmetries.

Acknowledgments. A.S.C. acknowledges partial support from SNF Grant 200020_131813/1. B.D. thanks Pedro de M. Rios for useful discussions on generating families and acknowledges partial support from NWO Grant 613.000.602 carried out at Utrecht University and from FAPESP grant 2010/15069-8 hosted by the ICMC of São Paulo University at São Carlos. A.W. acknowledges partial support from NSF grant DMS-0707137 and the hospitality of the Institut Mathématique de Jussieu.

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